

Fort where she stayed a year while negotiations were going on for an exchange for the wife of Col. Butler held a prisoner in Albany. Three of Mrs. Campbell's children were rescued from the Senecas and she found the fourth in Montreal where they were exchanged for the family of Col. Butler. Although the Treaty of peace was made in 1783, Fort Niagara was not given up till 1796; two reasons being given, one that the U. S. government was not ready to receive and garrison the forts, the other that the British kept them as hostages as it were for the refusal to allow U. E. Loyalists to collect the sums owing them. Jay's treaty of 1794 provided that those dispossessed of their property who had been loyal to the king and taken refuge in Canada, should be recompensed, but this part of the treaty was repudiated by the U. S. Government. However, Britain honorably gave up the forts the last but one, (Michilimackinac) surrendered being Niagara 11th August, 1796. The day fixed was the 1st June, but the U. S. Government was not ready. Compliments were paid in the American papers to the English Officers for their friendly attentions, the extensive gardens being left in full bearing. A plan of 1801 shows these extending along the lake front where the English dug their trenches and planted their batteries in 1759. The period of thirteen years is called "the hold over period," and all this will explain why Simcoe removed his capital to York. The little Canadian history used to say, this was done on account of the frontier position of Niagara. I always said, well, why did he make it his capital? But the fort on the opposite side was then a British fort and the boundaries had not been settled. At the opening of Parliament 1795, the Duke Rochefoucauld de Liancourt who spent nineteen days at Navy Hall with Governor Simcoe, waiting for permission to visit Lower Canada, states that a guard came over every morning and that he visited the fort with Simcoe, who however was an unwilling and unfrequent visitor as he knew it would eventually be given up. Among the documents of the Historical Society is an account book belonging to the fort in 1796, after it was given up, one article of which is barrels of whiskey.

The next striking event in the history of the Fort is the war of 1812, a pretty little story is told of General Brock that on the previous Sunday in bidding good bye to some American officers from the Fort who had come over to service in St. Mark's church, he kissed two little girls of Dr. West saying "good bye my little rosy cheeked girls, the next time we meet it may be as enemies." On the morning of the 13th Oct., he sent orders from Queenston to bombard Fort Niagara and this was so effectual that the garrison left